A REPLY TO THE DANISH PAPERS

PRESENTED

To the Members of PARLIAMENT, the 23. of *February* last,

Concerning the Queſtion,

Whether ENGLAND *ſhould not Aſſiſt the* SWEDE, *as well as the* DUTCH *do the* DANE?

Anſwered by a true Engliſh man.

EDINBURGH,
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A Reply to the *Daniſh* Papers preſented to the Members of Parliament, the 23. of *February* laſt, &c.

S I R,

YOU have deſired to know, what the Swediſh Party can anſwer for themſelves and their King, concerning the Papers which were offered to the Members of the Parliament in favour of the King of *Denmark*, to diſſwade *England* from intermedling in the Quarrel which is between the *Swede* and him; to the end that both ſides being heard, and the Circumſtances of the Controverſie being opened in a ſober way, and without paſſion and partiality, a true judgment may be made of the Caſe by ſuch as are well-affected to the Conſtitution of our Affairs, which they, who gave out thoſe Papers, ſeem not much to be. But, leaving them to their private Inclinations, let us ſpeak to the matter it ſelf. Firſt then, the Queſtion, as it is propoſed in thoſe Papers, *viz. Why may not the* Engliſh *aſſiſt the* Swede *as well as the* Dutch *do the* Dane? ſeems not to be that which the State and Parliament of *England* ſhould mainly reflect upon. For, although all States ſhould conſider the Actions of their Neighbours, how far they may tend to the prejudice of themſelves or their Friends, yet this Queſtion is not conceived fit to be diſcuſſed in a State of Eminency, ſuch as *England* is, becauſe it ſuppoſeth either ſome wrong aim on the *Dutch* ſide, or on the ſide of *England*, who are Confederates; or elſe it doth intimate that the *Dutch* Reſolutions ſhould Regulate the Deſign of *England*, as if *England* ſhould take their meaſures in State-affairs from them, which is below the thoughts of this Nation. But the proper Queſtion to be moved in this juncture of affairs is this: *Whether* England *ought not to ballance between the divided Proteſtants, to put them in a poſture of ſafety from the danger of their Common Enemies?* They that can conſider the intereſt of *England*, will find that this ſhould be the Queſtion, becauſe it is apparent (as now matters ſtand with Proteſtants)

teſtants) that they are in a way to deſtroy one another, in favour of their common Adverſary: For, *Denmark*, *Holland*, and *Brandenburgh*, are leagued againſt *Sweden*, three againſt one; and, to be able to deſtroy him, they have taken-in the *Auſtrian*, the common Enemy, and they do help the *Polander* and the *Moſcovite* to aſſault him. Whatever the Quarrel between the *Swede* and the *Polander* was at firſt, is not now to be weighed, the ſtate of the Caſe is quite altered; for, to hinder his progreſſe, or rather his ſettlement in *Poland* and *Pruſſia*, the *Hollander* and the *Dane* have declared themſelves to be his enemies (with what right is not yet queſtioned, only the matter of Fact is now to be looked unto) and they have drawn-in the *Moſcovite* and the *Brandenburger*, to whom the Emperour hath readily joyned himſelf to bring fuell to the fire, that it may not be quenched till he pleaſe; for, to think then the *Brandenburger* and *Dane* can now make peace for themſelves without the Emperour, or to think that the Emperour will ſuffer any Peace to be made readily between the *Swede* and the *Dane* with the *Brandenburger* and *Hollander*, except ſome, or all of them firſt be ruined, is extream folly: Knowing that aſſoon as the *Swede* ſhall agree with them, his whole Force will be turned againſt himſelf: So then there is no poſſibility of treating for Peace without the *Brandenburger*, who heads the oppoſit Party to *Sweden*; and that the Emperour hath not deſigned the ruin of the *Brandenburger* by making him Generaliſſimo, is extream weakneſſe to believe; For, ſuppoſe he doth prevail againſt the *Swede*, yet he will be ſo weakned thereby, that he will be at the mercie of the *Auſtrian*. And, if he prevail not, he will become the ſeat of the War, and by that means his ruin will be inevitable: But at preſent it is manifeſt that he is made uſe of by the publick Enemies and the falſe Friends to the Proteſtants Cauſe, to ruin the chief Friend thereof in *Germany*, namely the *Swede*, if they can, that the three chief Proteſtants in *Germany* may devour the fourth. This being clearly the Cauſe as it now ſtands; The true Queſtion is, what *England* ſhould do therein: for, if *Sweden* be ruined, and the *Auſtrian* carry on his ſubtil deſign, ſhall we think that *England* will not then be dealt withall? Is there any Friend that *England* can truſt to, when *Sweden* is gone? Are not all the true Intereſts of *Sweden* and *England* the ſame both for ſafety and proſperity, each in their quarters without interfering, and yet with conveniency of entercourſe

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and assistance? If *Austria* prevail against the Body of Protestants, can *England* trust to *Denmark* or *Holland*? have they not in all our troubles, and do they not still undermine the Interest of *England*? Therefore how to prevent the ruinous design of Protestants, wherein our own ruin is involved, and how to cast the Ballance against the false for the true Friend to the Cause, is the proper Question which *England* should reflect upon; And whether it will be possible for *England* to cast this Ballance for the preservation of the Cause, without upholding the *Swede* by force, against the force which is combined to ruin him, is the matter to be determined by those that sit at the Helm: for, to intend a Treaty, without being so considerable as to ballance the power of those that oppose you, is to make your selves ridiculous, and to give the Cause lost. To conclude then, it is conceived that *England* must now either renounce wholly all Relation to the Protestant Cause, and give it up into the hands of the Enemy, or else appear, and that suddenly in this instant, in this way to uphold it.

As for the Plea which the Papers make for *Denmark* and *Holland*, it is grounded upon four main Arguments, to which all particulars may be referred.

1. Because (as they say) the King of *Sweden* is the unjust Invader and Oppressour of the *Dane*.

2. Because the States of *Holland* by their Interest in Trading in the *Balthick* Sea, and by their speciall League with the *Dane*, are bound to assist him.

3. Because *England* is obliged by the Peace made with the *Dane* not to see him wronged.

4. Because the States of *Holland* have communicated unto this State their design of succouring *Denmark*, and not being disswaded from it, they did take silence for consent.

Concerning the first, namely, That the *Swede* hath invaded the *Dane*, is only said, but not proved; whereas the contrary is a most evident truth, as can be undeniably proved, namely, That the *Dane* and *Dutch* have, without any cause given to them by the *Swede*, most unjustly invaded him, so that he is a meer Defendant of himself against them. For it is known to all the world, that when the *Swede* was engaged in the War with *Poland*, and also in League with *Denmark* and the *Dutch*, that the *Dutch* made a League with the *Dantzickers*

zickers to oppoſe him; that they and the *Dane* together brought a Fleet of Ships of War into the *Balthick* Sea (the *Dutch* of fourty and odd, the *Dane* of nine or ten ſails, to ſhew his dependance upon them) to overpower him: and that the *Dutch* ſent Souldiers unto *Dantzick* to fight againſt him, that he might not ſettle in the poſſeſſion of that which he had taken from his enemy; and when this was not enough to hinder him, both the *Dutch* and the *Dane* dealt with the *Moſcovite* to aſſault him in *Liefland*, promiſing to ſtop all ſuccour from *Riga* by Sea, whiles he did beſiege it by Land; and when this would not yet ſufficiently divert him, the *Dane* by the *Hollanders* inſtigation, (contrary to all Leagues formerly ſworn and ratified between them, and notwithſtanding all inſtances made by the *Swede* to treat, and offers to give all due ſatisfaction to the *Dane*, if any injury was done ſince the former League concluded) I ſay, the *Dane* raiſed three potent Armies, and invaded the *Swede* in *Bremen*, and in *Sweden* it ſelf, both where it joyneth to *Sconen*, and where it bordereth upon *Norway*: and all this was done before the *Swede* ſhewed the leaſt Hoſtility againſt *Denmark* or the *Dutch*, nay, whiles the *Dutch* were treating to renew or confirm their former Leagues with him at *Elbing*; nay, after they had obtained all their Demands, and had promiſed to ratifie the Treaty: ſo that the breach having been made by the *Dutch* and *Dane* ſo many wayes without any cauſe given by him, and after all ſatisfaction offered by Treaties, as is known to all that know any thing of theſe Tranſactions, it muſt be thought to be a wonderfull impudence to call the *Swede* the Invader of *Denmark*, or to aſſert that he gave cauſe to the preſent breach which is between the Northern Kingdoms; for, it had been madneſs in him to have given any cauſe of breaking with the *Dane*, when both the *Pole* and the *Moſcovite* were joyned againſt him. But the truth is, that at the perſwaſion of the *Dutch*, and upon their engagement to him, to maintain with him the War againſt *Sweden*, the *Dane* broke the Peace with *Sweden*, which the *Daniſh* Agent in the *Hague* hath publickly declared to their face, when they lingred to ſend his Maſter ſuccour: the deſign then of the *Dane* was to take his time when the *Swede* was beſet round with enemies in *Poland*, to invade him in his own Country, that he might be ruined at one inſtant, both at home and abroad; hoping by that means that the three Northern Crowns (as then the King of *Denmark* was heard to ſay) might

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again come upon one head, meaning his own; and indeed, in humane appearance it might have been ſo, if God had not wonderfully carried him along out of *Poland*, and brought him over the ſea to march with an Army toward *Coppenhagen* to be revenged of the treachery which was uſed againſt him. Theſe Truths are ſo undeniable, that no man can have a face to deny them; for this cauſe the Papers paſs by the firſt occaſion of the War, and would faſten the crime of an invaſion upon the *Swede* only ſince the Treaty concluded at *Roſchild*, as if the *Swede* had without cauſe broken the Peace concluded there in *February*, 1657. But when the cauſe ſhall be weighed, as then it was, and as afterwards it fell out to be by the malice of the *Dutch*, and falſhood of the *Daniſh*, then it may be determined impartially, whether the *Swede* or the *Dane* did give cauſe to the continuance of the War. The caſe at that Treaty was a juſt defence of himſelf on the *Swediſh* part, and a juſt Revenge againſt the *Daniſh* invaſion, who had deſerved to be dealt withall as he purpoſed to have dealt with the *Swede*, that is, to be deprived of all his Dominions, as he had deſigned to deprive the *Swede* thereof by his invaſion; yet the *Swede* was ſo mercifull to him, that when he had all in his power, he reſtored unto him more then he deſerved: for contenting himſelf with ſuch Territories as were a part of his ſecurity, he remitted unto him the Money, the Souldiers and the Ships, *&c.* chief things, which by the conditions of Peace he was bound to furniſh him withall, and ſo put him in a condition to live ſtill as a King of *Denmark*, upon condition that he would be faithfull to the League made between them in time to come, which was not to be leagued with his enemies any more, nor to contrive any further diſturbance to his affairs, when he ſhould be retired from him to march back again into *Poland*; But his back was no ſooner turned, when he was in a poſture to march into *Poland*, but the Confederacy of his enemies, the *Brandenburg*, the *Dutch* and the *Auſtrian*, with whom the *Dane* was alſo ſecretly comprehended, was diſcovered; for it was manifeſt that the *Dutch* had not gained their ends, neither at the Treaty of *Elbing*, nor at the Treaty of *Roſchild*; this made them put to all their ſtrength and induſtry to bring over the *Brandenburger* to their Party, and to put the *Dane* upon a reſolution with their help to regain what he had loſt, to whom the *Poliſh* and *Auſtrian* aſſiſtance being joyned, they lay the plot to compaſſe their firſt ends at an after game.

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Of this deſign the *Swede* had undoubted diſcoveries, not only by the *Daniſh* not ſurrendering of the places neceſſary for his ſecurity in due time, according to conditions, but by the Tranſactions which he found agreed upon amongſt theſe Confederates, to work his ruine by beſetting him on all ſides before and behind; for which cauſe he was neceſſitated to prevent the unavoidable danger wherewith he was threatned, by ſhutting the back-door, and providing for his own ſafety; ſo that the effect of the Treaty of *Roſchild* not being performed, but violated by the *Dane*, there was no new invaſion made by the *Swede* upon the *Dane*, but the former defenſive War was coutinued, *Nam durat bellum, dum belli cauſa durat; nec pro Aggreſſore habendus eſt, qui primus ferit, ſed qui cauſam dat feriendi*; which is manifeſt by the immediate effect of their Confederacy; for the *Swede* no ſooner went back again to make ſure the paſſage of the Sound for his own ſafety, but all theſe Confederates were inſtantly in Arms againſt him; by which it was apparent, that their deſigns had been formed before hand: So that if there had been no more in the Caſe but that the *Dutch* having made the Treaty of *Elbing* void by their own default of Ratification, and being juſtly excluded from the mediation at the Treaty of *Roſchild*, and the *Dane* being ſtill in League with them who were his chief enemies, and who had more power to do him miſchief through the Sound then the *Dane* himſelf, there was an abſolute neceſſity that the *Swede* ſhould ſecure himſelf from the invaſion which was prepared againſt him. By all which it doth appear, that both firſt and laſt the *Swede* is the Defendant and oppreſſed, and not the Aggreſſor; and that the *Dutch* are the Original cauſe, and the Fomenters of all this War, and all to maintain their pretended Intereſt of Trade into the *Balthick* Sea by force, when they might have done it by amiable agreements, both for themſelves and their friends the *Dantzikers*.

Concerning the ſecond Argument, which is taken from the Intereſt of the *Dutch*, that their Trade in the *Balthick* ſea ſhould be maintained in Peace, Wars being prejudicial thereunto; and that the reſpective Northern Kings ſhould be maintained in their Kingdoms and Territories, to which effect they ſay, That they did firſt contract with *Sweden* a defenſive League and Alliance in the year 1640. and afterward to the ſame end made another defenſive League with the King and Kingdom of *Denmark* with the approbation of *Sweden* in the

the year 1649. by which they are obliged to assist him, and in conformity to that Obligation have sent their Fleet to relieve him, as they say.

First, It is to be granted, that their Trade in the *Balthick* Sea is one of their great concernments, and that Wars ordinarily are prejudicial to Trade, is also a Truth: but if so, then their conscience ought to be searched and tried upon these Interrogatories.

1. Why they did stir up War in the *Balthick* Sea?

2. Why they did stir up the *Dane* to break his Covenants with the *Swede*, after that they brought a strong Fleet of men of War into the Sea?

3. Why they did not secure their Trade by amiable Treaties with the *Swede*, as well now, as formerly they did with the King *Gustavus Adolphus*?

4. Why they did make themselves his Enemy in the *Polish* War? had it not been better for all Protestants to have had a Protestant Prince there then a Jesuited Papist?

Therefore the Allegation and Plea for Peace being so directly contrary to their manifest practice, sheweth, that either this pretence is a Politick Deceit, under the colour whereof they seek something else, or else they think all men fools, and not able to discern the language of their actions, which speak clearly another thing, namely, that having set their Northern Kings one against another, they would weaken them so that both should fall under their power, whereupon they would be able to command the Trade at their own pleasure: for when the *Dane* should not be able to subsist without them, and the *Swede* should be ruined by them, then they should do what they would in the Trade; And all Intelligent men can see that their actions all along speak nothing else but this. It is true, that their great concernment is Trade in the *Balthick* Sea: and it is also true, that Wars are ordinarily prejudicial to Trade, namely when they cannot manage the War to their own advantage; but if by War they can hinder all others from Trading besides themselves, or that none can Trade without their leave, (as now in the *Indies* they have begun to do) then War is so far from being prejudicial to Trade, that it becomes the only advantage thereof; and that their presumption is such, that they mean to carry it this way, is clear, not only by all their proceedings hitherto, and by their care that *England*

ſhould not intermeddle (which is only able to break this Deſign) but by their Reſolution expreſſed in oppoſition to *Englands* intermedling, by theſe words uſed in their Conſultation concerning *England*, *Aut cedas aut cedas*, either beat or give way. By all which it appears, as alſo by the Letter which their Ambaſſadour *Van Beuning* wrote to his Maſters the States, that the name of Peace is indeed in their mouth, but nothing but War in their heart, Counſels and Actions; and, which above all this, is yet ſo much the more evident; becauſe that ſince the time that the publick Miniſters of *England* and *France* have at the *Hague* diſſwaded the States from promoting the War in the *Sound*, declaring in the name of their Maſters that it would be taken as promoting it againſt themſelves, they have made greater preparations for War then ever, by leavying an extraordinary Contribution to maintain it; and preparing a greater Fleet then any heretofore to employ in it: and yet they would have the world ſo blind and fooliſh, as to believe that no ſuch thing is intended.

As concerning their Leagues with *Denmark* and *Sweden* (for they alledge 1649. before 1640.) they proſtitute their Credit very ſhamefully in that buſineſs; becauſe they mention only their Obligation to *Denmark*, whereas their League with *Sweden* is more ancient than that with *Denmark*; and then it was a double League, one in 1640. and another in 1645. and both very ſtrict and ſpecial for mutual Defence, whereas the League with *Denmark* was but in general terms, and made with conſent of *Sweden*, ſo that in it nothing is concluded to the prejudice of *Sweden*; but in their League with *Sweden*, there is particular mention made of the *Dane* by name, as being complained of that he had many ways tranſgreſſed, *contra Jus Gentium, Pacta, Conventa, & morem ab antiquo obſervatum*, which they never yet could ſay of the Swedes; but chiefly it is obſervable, that in the fore-named League, whereas on the Swediſh ſide, *France*, and the Princes of *Germany*, and on the *Dutch* ſide, *France*, *England* and *Venice* are comprehended as Confederates, *Denmark* is left out by both parties, which in the League between them and *Denmark* cannot be in reference to *Sweden*, ſeing it was made with the conſent of *England* and *Sweden*: nor did that League reſpect only the occaſion of the War then compoſed between the two Crowns, whereof mention is made in the firſt and ſecond Articles, but it relates to future times, as in the third Article appears: *Si poſtmodum alia quacunq;*

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de cauſa & pretextu Sm. Rm. Mtem. & Regnum Sweſiæ *& Ei ſubjectas Provincias & ſubditos bello adoriatur*, which in the ſixth Article is thus enlarged, *Ut neuter alterutrius hoſtem* (nempe imprimis *Danum* contra quem Fœdus intendebatur) *qui nunc eſt in præſens hoſtis, aut deinceps exiſtere poterit, conſilio, ope, pecunia, commeatu, milite, Navibus, nautes, armis, pulvere pyrio aut munitionibus ulliſve rebus bellicis adjuvet*; and all this was confirmed by an expreſs Treaty of Waranty or Security for 49. years from that time forward, with theſe plain words: *Si quid à Rege* Daniæ *ejuſve ſucceſſoribus aut Miniſtris in alterutrius Partis Subditorum prejudicium ac detrimentum actum, & Pactis contraventum fuerit, nec amice admonitus Rex* Daniæ *emendaverit, Pactiſque ſatisfecerit, ex præſcripto initi Fœderis hujuſque promiſſi opem laturi ſunt.* So that the *Dutch* are guilty of a threefold breach of Covenant againſt the *Swedes*. 1. That they did not aſſiſt the *Swede* when the *Dane* did ſo treacherouſly invade him, as hath been ſhewed. 2. That they themſelves did ſtir up the *Dane* to invade *Sweden*, as alſo hath been made to appear. 3. That they have aſſiſted *Denmark* againſt *Sweden*, when, according to their own and all mens confeſſion, the *Dane* was the Aggreſſor and Invader of *Sweden*; for, when the King of *Sweden* was the firſt time in *Holſtein*, before ever he came into *Zealand*, they did ſend to the *Dane* Money, Souldiers, Ships, and all other things, whatever they could ſend, & he deſired of them.

And whereas in this place, they make mention of the Treaty of *Elbing*, to blame the King of *Sweden*, that he did wave it upon a pretence that ſome preliminar Declarations were firſt to be made, and Aſſurances given; and, in the mean time, on the ninth of *Auguſt*, 1658. he went into the Iſland of *Zealand:* This is like all the reſt; for it is to be noted, that the Treaty of *Elbing* was concluded between the *Swede* and the *Dutch Ambaſſadors* on the firſt of *September*, 1656. then the Ratification was promiſed to be made by the States within ſome few months; but they performed not their promiſe, but protracted the time till the King of *Sweden* went into *Zealand*, which was two whole years, wanting three weeks only, that is, till the ninth of *Auguſt*, 58. Then when the *Swede* by a Miracle was become Maſter of *Zealand*, they ſent the Ratification of their own accord, when as before that time the *Swede* had urged them almoſt an hundred times to ſend it with much entreaty; where-

upon when it came, being too late, it was juſtly refuſed to be accepted till ſome preliminary Declarations ſhould be made, and Aſſurances given to prevent future juglings, which formerly they had uſed on their part; and yet this is now alledged as a great wrong done to them that the League was not confirmed, when they themſelves were the only cauſe of it, by delaying the Ratification, that they might deal underhand with the *Moſcovite* and with *Denmark* to betray the *Swede*, whiles they pretended to treat with him: which Treaty was indeed altogether (if they had been honeſt) needleſſe, becauſe there were two Leagues in full force between them at that time: but they propoſing a Confirmation of theſe Leagues, the King would not refuſe it, but was extream willing to have it done, ſeing it would have ſecured him againſt the *Dane*; but their Deſign was only to propoſe it to make him more ſecure, and the better to colour their perfidious dealing in ſtirring up enemies againſt him; ſo that it is to be wondered they ſhould have the impudence now to alledge for their juſtification, a thing ſo notoriouſly ſhamefull and known to all the World to have been a colour of their Treachery.

The third Argument alledged concerning the League between *England* and *Denmark*, is all of a piece with the former. For, the *Dane* ſent Ambaſſadors into *England* to treat for a League before the War broke forth between the Parliament and *Holland*: this he did not ſo much for himſelf, as to ſerve the turn of the *Dutch*; that is, to help them to deceive the Parliament; for when the Treaty was even upon concluding, the *Dane* arreſted, without any colour or pretence of Juſtice, the Engliſh Fleet in the *Sound*, to gratifie the *Hollanders*, who were reſolved to break with *England*. So, under the pretence of a Treaty, he favoured the *Dutch* deſigns of weakening *England* by Sea. Then when the War was at an end, the *Dutch*, who promiſed to ſave him harmleſſe, made Conditions for him with *England*, and made reſtitution of dammages for the ſhips and goods arreſted. Thus the *Dane* was nothing in all his applications to *England* but the Vaſſal of the *Dutch* to do their work: and now in the War with *Sweden* he muſt be their drudge to bear the burden of their Intereſt; therefore the Leagues made with him, are broken by him, or kept at their pleaſure. Now, if he and they have had no conſcience to break all their Leagues with *Sweden*, who is the Confederate of *England*, without any communication of Counſel with

this

this State, or without any endeavour to have matters of difference (if any were) compoſed, nay, againſt all fair offers of ſatisfaction, in caſe of wrong done; I ſay, if the *Dane* hath thus behaved himſelf in the obſerving of that League, in a manner as if it had not been, I ſee not any Obligation lying upon *England* to favour him for it; for *England* had no reſpect unto him but for the Dutch-ſake, nor did he ever reſpect *England* but upon their account at that time: Whereas in all former occaſions he hath ſhewed himſelf rather an Enemy then a Friend to the State; and in this occaſion he hath made himſelf the chief Enemy to the Proteſtant Cauſe, which is the great and main Intereſt of *England* to have it ſupported; for this is the great wheel upon which all the Leagues which *England* hath with Forraigners, and chiefly with Proteſtants, do turn and are grounded; ſo that if any State do overthrow that Intereſt, which *Denmark* in this caſe hath endeavoured to do, the Obligation which *England* hath unto it, muſt ceaſe, becauſe the Foundation of it is made void; therefore the *Dane* at this time having done this, *England* ſhould be ſo far from aſſiſting him, that it ought rather to help him to receive his juſt reward, which is, that he ſhould ſuffer that which he hath endeavoured to bring upon his harmleſſe Neighbour.

The laſt Argument is, that the *Dutch* having communicated their deſign to aſſiſt *Denmark* with *England*, they were not diſſwaded from it, but it ſilently was aſſented unto; whereupon the Admirall *Opdam* was ſent thither, and did not of ſet purpoſe, but occaſionally come to fight with the *Swedes*; ſeing the States intention was to work out a peaceable agreement, whereunto the concurrence of *England* was deſired. Now to ſhew that there is no more truth in this then in all the fore-going Allegations; let us examine firſt, that which doth concern *Opdam* by the action it ſelf, and his behaviour in performing of it. Firſt, the preparation of ſo many fire-ſhips which *Opdam* brought along with him, ſhews that a fight was purpoſely intended to deſtroy the Swediſh Fleet; And the inſtructions which he had from the States his Maſters, whereof a Copy was found in the Vice-admirals *Witte Witſon* his Cabinet, * *Sub Lit. A.* whoſe ſhip was taken by the *Swedes*, do ſhew that he was charged in expreſſe terms to deſtroy the Swediſh Fleet in whole or in part, wherever he ſhould meet with it; Nor is there any one word of any peaceable tranſaction mentioned therein: And indeed *Opdam*

his behaviour in passing through the *Sound* was answerable thereunto; for when the King of *Sweden* had sent a message unto him, before he did enter into the *Sound*, to know the purpose of his coming thither, he returned him no answer, but sent the Letter and Message which came from him with a Galiot to his Masters, and in the mean time came on towards the *Sound*, and when he came within it, his behaviour was altogether hostile; for, having cast Anchor directly over against the Castle of *Cronenburg*, and being saluted by it in a friendly manner, he returned to it no friendly re-salutation, but the wind serving him favourably, he fell directly upon the Swedish Fleet with whole broad-sides to overthrow it, which accordingly they so answered, that the *Dutch* have had no cause to boast of a Victory, although in *Holland* they made the people believe so. And this will suffice to shew the falshood of that which is alledged, concerning the purpose of their Fleet in going to the *Sound*.

As concerning their Intention of Peace, wherein they should have desired *England* to concur with them, that is no more true then the rest; for at the same time when this Intention was held forth unto *England*, it is known that in *Holland* a Fleet was preparing of 200. Sails, not to bring the *Austrian*, *Brandenburgish* and *Polish* Forces into *Zealand* and *Tunen* only, but even into *Schonen*, and over the *Swedish* Frontiers, whereupon Letters were sent unto the *Dane* to dissuade him from all Treaties of Peace with the *Swede*, promising him that they would employ their whole might in the quarrel; and to this effect the two hundreth peny was yeelded unto, for which a long time had been endeavoured, which without a great and urgent concernment would never have been granted, and which doth amount to many Millions; and the design of these preparations was openly given out in *Holland* to bring *England* under the Command of *Holland* at sea, to receive the Law from them, and to cut off the Correspondency which might be between *England* and *Sweden*; whereupon the words formerly mentioned, *Aut cadas aut cedas*, were made use of to declare their design towards *England*: And were not these peaceable intentions? Were they not amiable Purposes with which *England* should concur, and at which it should sit still and be silent?

But that at the communication of their design of sending a Fleet into the *Sound* to assist the *Dane*, there was no such silent Assent given

given by *England*, as they pretend, is manifeſt by that which is publickly known, concerning the Remonſtrance which the *French* Ambaſſador and Engliſh Reſident made joyntly unto the States about this very buſineſſe, declaring unto them, that if they did proceed in a hoſtile way to oppoſe the *Swede*, that it would be taken by their Maſters as done unto themſelves, and would accordingly reſent it. It is not unknown to the world what the Heroick deſigns and intentions of the late Lord Protector of bleſſed memory were, what eſteem he had of the King of *Sweden*, and how well he wiſhed him ſucceſſe, and intended the Welfare of the Evangelicall Cauſe in all his Enterpriſes; therefore it will be underſtood by all that knew him, that he never would be ſilent, or ſeem to give any aſſent unto ſuch a Communication: therefore this Allegation is a manifeſt Calumny againſt his upright meanings; and the contrary is moſt evidently true, that he hath both publickly and privately, both here and in *Holland* made it known and declared, that if they did not alter their Purpoſe, he would alſo put himſelf in a poſture to croſſe them therein; and if his untimely ſickneſſe and death had not prevented the effect of his Reſolutions, perhaps the *Dutch* before this time would have ſeen it; but ſince his death, his Highneſſe who now is treading in the glorious ſteps of his renowned Father, hath ſhewed by the effects, that *England* doth not intend to connive and to be ſilent at ſuch a treacherous deſign, whereby, for covetous ends the Proteſtant-intereſt in *Europe* will not only be undermined, but directly overthrown, if the *Swede* be ruined in favour of thoſe who for ſelf-ends make no conſcience of breaking Leagues, and concur even to betray the common Cauſe into the hands of the profeſſed enemies thereof, with whom they confederate themſelves to fight againſt it; and how far the *Dutch* have joyned themſelves with *Spain* to this effect againſt the Intereſt of their ancient friends, and concur with the houſe of *Auſtria* in *Germany* to ſtrengthen him againſt the Proteſtant Party, God, to whom theſe Papers in the Cloſe have made an Appeal, doth ſee, and will judge: and as hitherto he hath not altogether connived at their Jugling with their friends in their Treaties, but hath turned all their craftineſſe and plots into folly, and taken them in their own devices; (*for he knoweth the ſecrets of hearts*) ſo it will be their wiſdom henceforth to learn plainer dealing, and not to lift their horn on high, nor to ſpeak with a ſtiff neck, as their

cuſtom

cuſtom is, and hath been: which I ſhall beſeech the Lord in mercy to grant unto them for their own good, that yet they may partake of the Bleſſings which the God of Righteouſneſſe hath in ſtore for thoſe that walk uprightly and humbly in his preſence; and this ſhall be all the evil that I ſhall wiſh them.

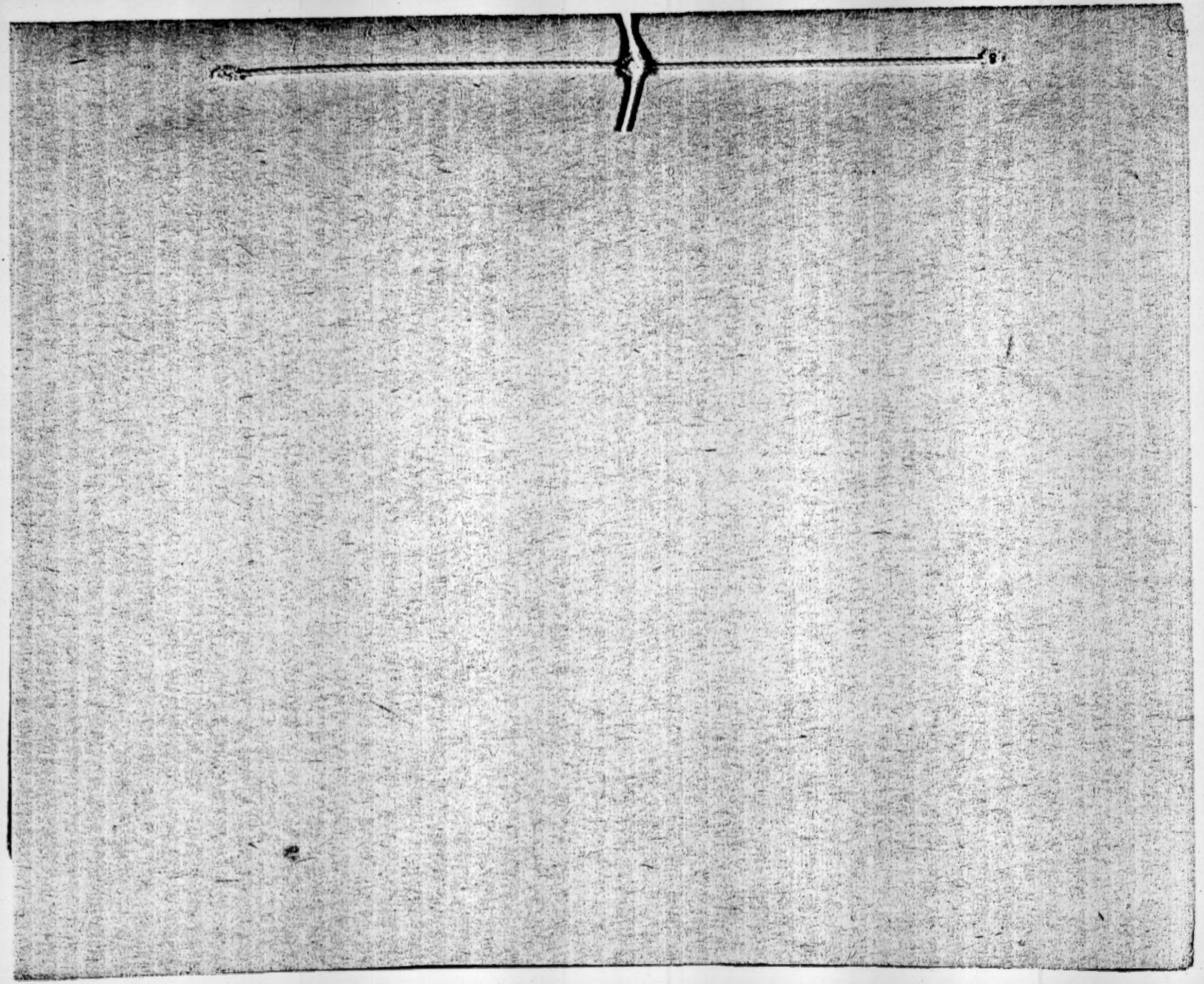
Lit. A. The Copy of the Order to the *States* Admiral *Opdam* intercepted.

My Lord,

I *Have acquainted their High and Mighty Lordſhips with the* Clauſule *your Lordſhip mentioned in your Letter of the ſecond current, wherein your Lordſhip referreth to conſideration, Whether you ought not to be ordered, that in caſe* Coppenhagen *ſhould be ſurrendered, you ſhould notwithſtanding fall upon the* Swediſh Fleet *wherever you could find them, and if poſſible, ruine the ſame? Whereupon their High and Mighty Lordſhips have thought good to command me to give you notice, (which by Vertue of their Order theſe preſents do give you) that it is the intention of their High and Mighty Lordſhips, that the Tenor of the ſixth Article of your Inſtruction ſhould be executed without any reſpect; not only if* Coppenhagen *ſhould yet hold out, but likewiſe if the ſame ſhould be taken, according as your Lordſhip ſhall plainly ſee out of the Orders of the States Generall, which ere long ſhall be ſent to your Lordſhips hands; In the mean while your Lordſhip may aſſure your ſelf by theſe preſents in the name of their High and Mighty Lordſhips, that in caſe* Coppenhagen *ſhould be loſt, and any opportunity preſent it ſelf to be Maſter, or ſpoil and ruine the* Swediſh Fleet, *your Lordſhip laying hold on ſuch an occaſion ſhould do well, and by ſo acting, deſerve Commendation and Honour; and contrariwiſe, if any ſuch opportunity ſhould be neglected, your Lordſhip ſhould expect nothing but diſgrace and blame; To which purpoſe theſe preſents are only intended, the which I now conclude.*

HAGUE, the 19. of
October, 1658.

This Letter was read and approved of by their High and Mighty Lordſhips, in a full Aſſembly.

JOHAN *de* WITTE.

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